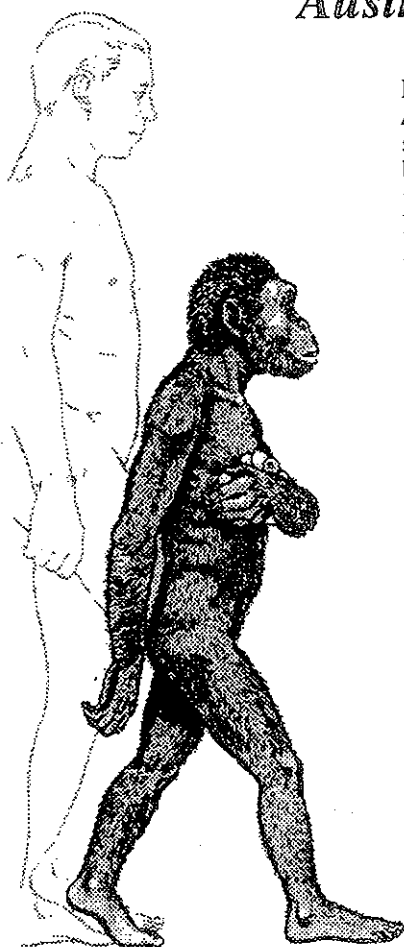


Australopithecus afarensis

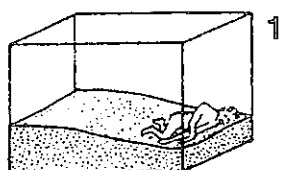
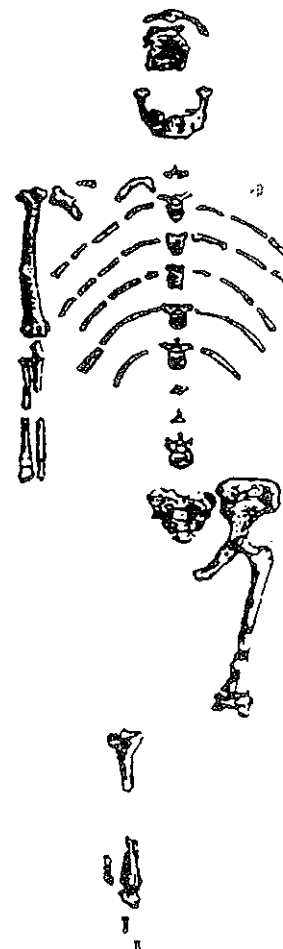


Body build (left):

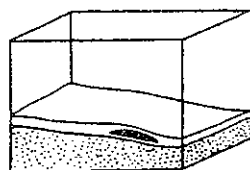
Australopithecus afarensis, the smallest australopith, is shown beside a modern human. *Afarensis* was probably dark and hairy. Males were larger than females. Height: 3-4 ft. Weight: about 65 lb.

Lucy's skeleton (right):

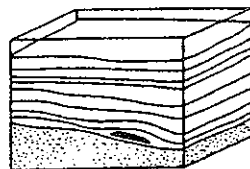
Nicknamed "Lucy," this partial skeleton of *Australopithecus afarensis* reveals a bipedal creature with a smaller body and brain, but longer arms than ours. The females had slimmer hips than a modern woman's. (Other finds show that *A. afarensis* had slightly curved toe and finger bones). American anthropologists discovered Lucy in north-central Ethiopia in 1974. Her three-million-year-old skeleton became the oldest known for any hominid.



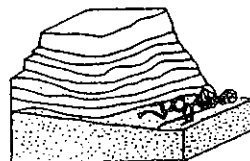
1



2



3



4

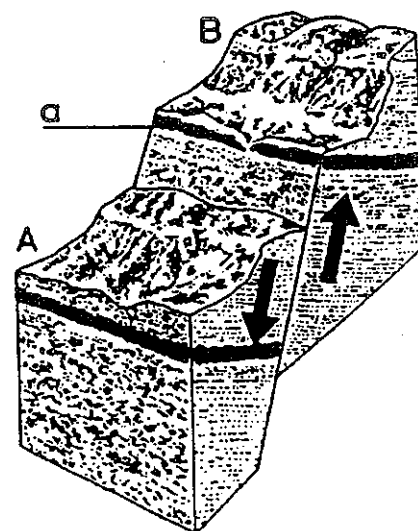
A fossil's fate (left):

1. A dead australopithecine lies on a lake bed. Flesh decays, leaving bones.
2. Mud or sand buries bones, protecting from decay.
3. Layers of sediment cover the bones, now reinforced by minerals and fossilized.
4. Weather lays bare the fossil by eroding its covering of sediments, now hardened into rock and raised to the surface by uplift of the Earth's crust.

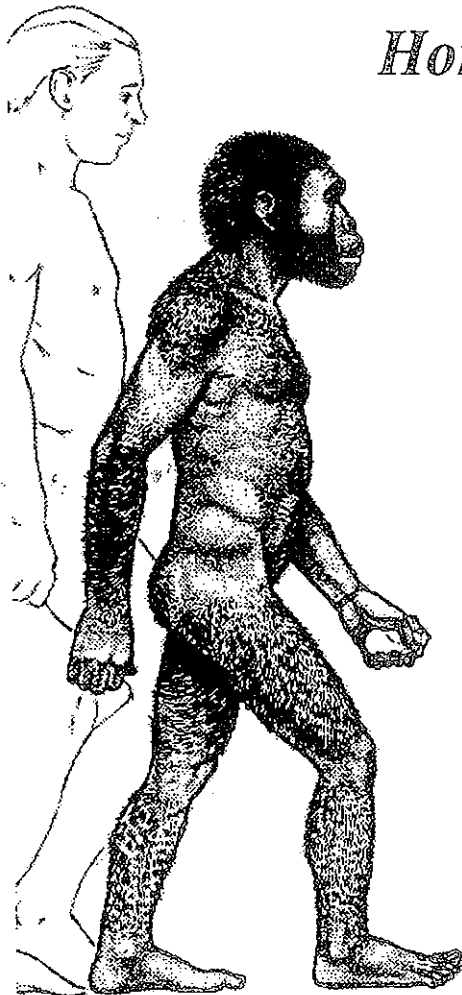
How uplift occurs (right):

This diagram shows how slippage along a fault—a line of weakness in the Earth's crust—can reveal buried sediments containing fossils.

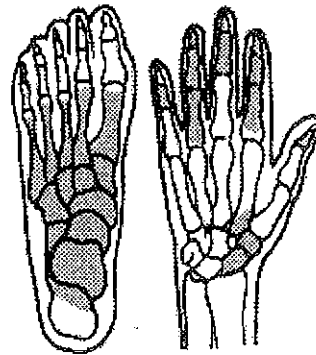
- A. Downfaulted block of land
B. Upthrust block of land
a. Fossil-bearing rock layer exposed by upthrust.



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Homo habilis



Foot and hand (top):

Known foot and hand bones (tinted) suggest bipedal walking and a strong yet sensitive grip.

Body build (left):

Homo habilis is shown beside a modern man, for scale.

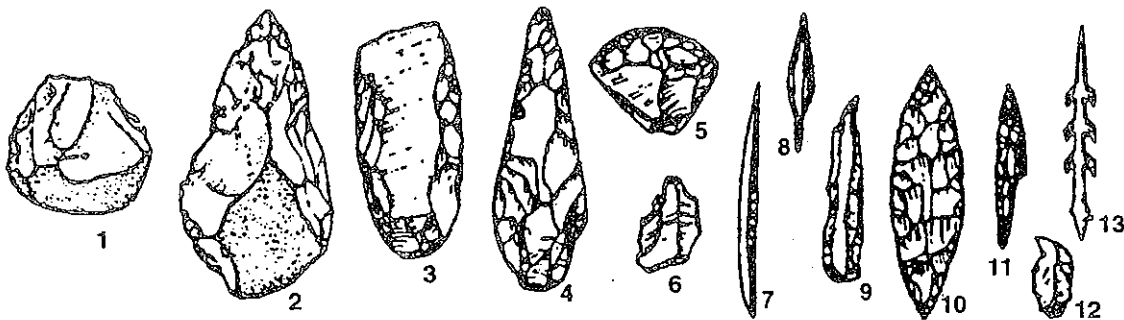
Height: 4-5 ft.

Weight: about 110 lb.

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Stone Tools (bottom):

A series of stone instruments fashioned during the Paleolithic, or "flaked stone" age.



Lower Paleolithic: 1. Olduvai chopper; 2. Abbevillian hand-ax; 3. Acheulian chopper; 4. Acheulian hand-ax.

Middle Paleolithic: 5. scraper; 6. Mousterian point.

Upper Paleolithic: 7. La Gravette point; 8. Font Robert point (La Gravette); 9. Perigordian awl; 10. "laurel leaf" blade; 11. Shouldered point (Solutrean); 12. chisel; 13. bone hook (Magdalenian).

From *Seventy Million Years of Man*, by Carlo Ranzi. Originally published in Milan, Italy, copyright © 1982 by Rizzoli Editore.

Stude

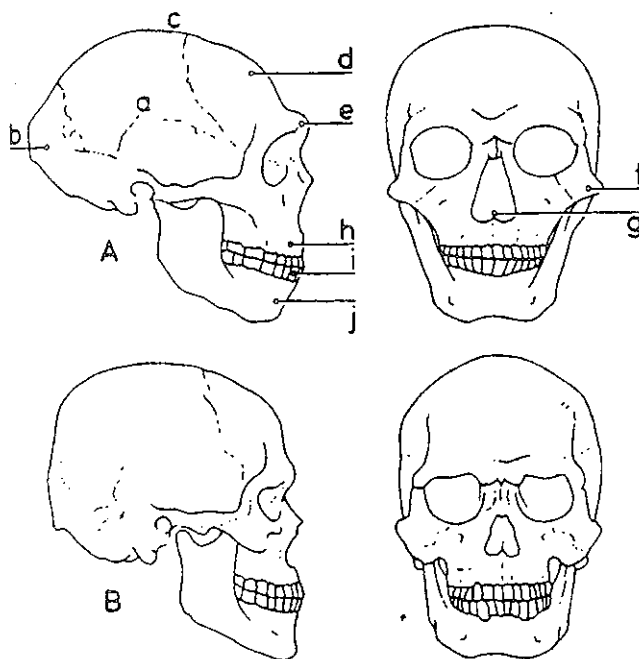
Homo neanderthalensis



Body Build (above):
Muscular Neanderthal man is shown beside a modern man for comparison.
Height: about 5 ft. 7 in.
Weight: about 154 lb.

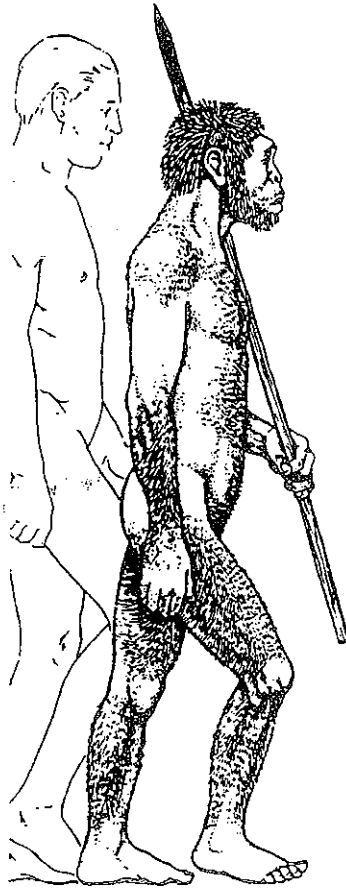
Skulls compared (below):

- A. Two views of a Neanderthal skull show these features:
- a. Large cranial capacity
 - b. Bun-like swelling
 - c. Long, low cranium
 - d. Sloping forehead
 - e. Brow ridges
 - f. "Streamlined" cheekbones
 - g. Broad, long nasal opening
 - h. Projecting midface
 - i. Big teeth (but smaller than those of *Homo erectus*)
 - j. Stout, usually chinless jaw
- B. Two views of a modern human skull for comparison



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Homo erectus



Body build (left):

Homo erectus is shown beside a modern man, for scale.

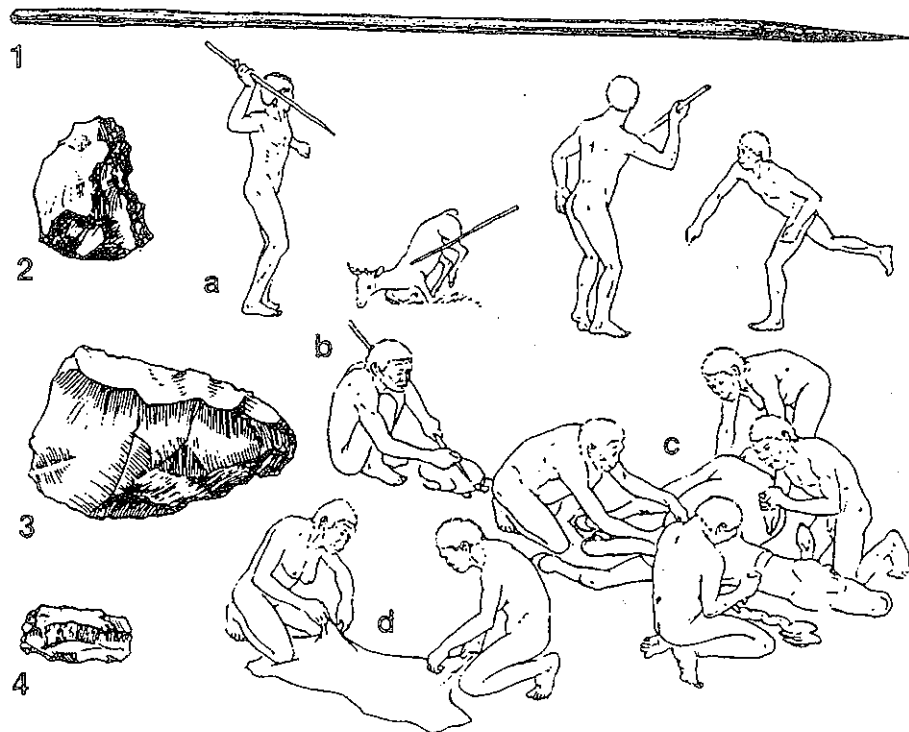
Height: 5-6 ft.

Weight: 88-160 lb

Hunters in action (below):

Here are four tools from Spain (numbered), and their likely uses (lettered).

1. Wooden spear
 - a. Spearing a big meaty mammal
2. Denticulate: a stone tool with a notched, serrated edge.
 - b. Sharpening a spear point.
3. Quartzite cleaver, actual length 10 in.
 - c. Cutting up a large mammal
4. Double-edged side scraper made of jasper
 - d. Scraping fat and flesh from a hide to clean it.



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